New-York Tribune.

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SCHLEY ON SANTIAGO FIGHT.

EXPLAINS THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP AND DENIES SAYING "DAMN THE TEXAS."

NEVER CONSIDERED A COLLISION POSSIBLE.

Rear Admiral Schley continued his testimony in his own defence before the naval court of inquiry in Washington yesterday, giving his version of the Santiago battle which ended in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. He explained the famous loop of the Brooklyn, and denied the colloquy with Hodgson, in which he was alleged to have said, "Damn the Texas!" He never, he declared, considered that there was any danger of a collision between the Brooklyn and the Texas.

At the morning session of the court Admiral Schley gave further details of the events leading up to the Santiago battle. The court adjourned until Monday, when he is expected to finish his testimony. It was decided not to summon Admiral Sampson as a witness.

SCHLEY'S FULL STORY OF THE SANTIAGO BATTLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 25.—Rear Admiral Schley resumed his narrative of the Santiago campaign to-day, and when the court adjourned out of deference to his evident indications of exhaustion shortly before 4 o'clock he had practically completed all that he has to present in his own justification. There will be no session to-morrow, and after Schley has been cross-examined on Monday by the Judge Advocate it is expected that a couple of days will be devoted to evidence in rebuttal, followed by a recess to Monday, November 4, to enable counsel to prepare closing arguments, and that by November 7 the court will adjourn to formulate its opinion and recommendations for presentation to the Secretary of the Navy.

The chief feature of the day's proceedings was the Admiral's story of the battle of July 3, when the American fleet sent Cervera's squadron to the bottom of the sea or to the beach. Although told in plain words and unaffected style, the narrative was straightforward and to the point, indicating close familiarity with all the phases of the battle. He said that the Brooklyn had sustained for a time the fire of all four of the Spanish ships, and also of the Spanish land batteries. Explaining the loop of the Brooklyn, he said that she had not approached to within less than 600 yards of the Texas, and he never considered that vessel in the least danger. He also said that he had never in the battle engaged in any colloquy with Lieutenant Hodgson, and that he had not used the expression "Damn the Texas."

POINTS OF THE PRECEPT COVERED.

The five remaining clauses of the precept to which Schley devoted himself to-day, besides making occasional references to the five covered yesterday, were in the order of their reference as follows:

Seventh—Whether or not every effort incumbent upon the commanding officer of a fleet under such circumstances was made to capture or destroy the Spanish cruiser Colon as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago Harbor, May 27 to 31, inclusive, and the necessity for, or advisability of, engaging the batteries at the entrance to Santiago Harbor, and the Spanish vessels at anchor within the entrance to said harbor, at the ranges used, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

Eighth—The necessity, if any, for, and advisability of, withdrawing at night the Flying Squadron from the entrance to Santiago Harbor to a distance at sea, if such shall be found to have been the case; the extent and character of such withdrawal, and whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor, to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom, was established, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

Ninth—The position of the Brooklyn on the morning of July 3, 1898, at the time of the exit of the Spanish vessels from the harbor of Santiago. The circumstances attending, the reasons for, and the incidents resulting from the turning of the Brooklyn in the direction in which she turned at or about the beginning of the action with said Spanish vessels, and the possibility of thereby colliding with or endangering any other of the vessels of the United States fleet, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

Tenth—The circumstances leading to, and the incidents and results of, a controversy with Lieutenant Albion C. Hodgson, United States Navy, who, on July 3, 1898, during the battle of Santiago, was navigator of the Brooklyn, in relation to the turning of the Brooklyn; also the colloquy at that time between Commodore Schley and Lieutenant Hodgson, and the ensuing correspondence between them on the subject thereof, and the propriety of the conduct of Admiral Schley in the premises.

First—His conduct in connection with the

As tireless, apparently, as the automobile and enthusiastic welcome.

The rush in the courtroom was an aggravation of the condition which caused the doubling of the marine guard yesterday. Numbers of tables had been provided in the rear of the room, on which scores of women stood throughout the proceedings, and a big freight elevator was hoisted nearly to the eaves to provide a point of sight for more hazardous persons. Several Senators and numbers of prominent naval officers and government officials found seats, but more were compelled to stand. The courtroom, from the proportion of prominent people, had all the appearance of a fashionable social crush, and much sympathy with the witness was manifested.

Schley's manner was as moderate and cool as that maintained by him hitherto in the thirty-one sessions that have been held since September 12. At times to-day, speaking as he did in a low, dispassionate tone, the proceedings became rather monotonous, but the audience manifested no impatience, and bore the fatigue and strain as well as the court and the witness.

EXPLAINING RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

After Captain Clark of the Oregon and Lieutenant Commander Harlow, of the Vixen, made minor corrections and extensions of their previous testimony, Schley took the stand, and after going back to the Cienfuegos occurrences briefly to emphasize his assertion that only one copy of the McCalla memorandum ever reached him, though five were sent, and to point out the fallibility of those who were relied upon to transmit information promptly to him, he recurred at some length to the considerations which caused him to make the retrograde movement, and adduced many facts to show that his own recollections were more accurate than those of Captains Cotton and Sigsbee. Later on he presented documents and circumstances to show that most of the officers who have testified in support of the precept were mistaken. An important point in his own justification was made by Schley, in spite of an objection by the Judge Advocate, in relating his conversation with Admiral Sampson in front of Santiago on June 1. He declared that the commander-in-chief was very cordial, and seemed glad to find things as they were.

The last hour of the session was practically devoted to expaining away the damaging statements of several witnesses against him, particularly those of Captain McCalla, Lieutenants Spencer, Wood and John Hood, and Major "Tom" Woods, of the Marine Corps. His treatment of them was temperate, but in the case of Rear Admiral Taylor, who had virtually accused him of cowardice in running a mile and a half to seaward at the opening of the battle of July 3, Schley exhibited some asperity, and quoted a report signed by Taylor in contradiction of his sworn evidence.

At the close of the session an agreement was reached that Admiral Sampson would not be called to the stand on account of his condition.

THE BATTLE DESCRIBED.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY TELLS THE COURT HOW CERVERA'S FLEET WAS DESTROYED.

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 25.—Admiral Schley began his description of the battle of July 3 at 2:30 o'clock.

"On the morning of July 3," he said, "the day broke beautifully. The skies were fleeced with white clouds and the breeze continued a little bit longer off the land that morning than usual. After I had eaten breakfast I came up to take a survey of the situation with glasses. We were lying at that time possibly three miles or a little bit over from the land, and I wondered very much why they had permitted us to remain so close. It was a matter of constant inquiry and discussion on board, especially why the batteries did not fire on us. At 8:45 my orderly reported to me that signal had been made from the flagship to disregard her movements, and that she had gone eastward. I did not, of course, know where she had gone. I sat under an awning that we had put in position each day as the sun arose so that the officers might collect there. I think we also had one forward for the men. I came on deck with my glasses, after having gone below for a little while, and while I was sitting abaft on a hatchway I heard a call from the forward bridge, 'Tell the Commodore that the fleet is coming out.' That was some time after the men had been called to quarters, about 9:35 o'clock. The ship at that moment was lying with her head in toward the land in the direction of Cabanas, which was a little cove to the westward, and one of the marking points we used in maintaining our positions.

THE SPANIARDS COMING OUT.

"I looked over the starboard side and saw the enemy coming out of the entrance of the harbor. I then looked eastward to see the order of the ships, and I saw the Texas apparently a point or more abaft the starboard beam. My own recollection now, as near as I can state it, is that the ship's head was near nor'-nor'west. The Texas appeared to me to be heading on some one of the easterly courses. To the left of her was the Iowa. She was, of course, to the eastward of the Texas. The Oregon was to the eastward of the Iowa. The Indiana was eastward of that position, and the Gloucester was lying in under the land. I thought in the neighborhood of Aguadores. The New-York was out of sight and out of signal distance with glasses. I looked at that in order to determine what my position in the action was to be. If the vessel had not been out of sight I should not have made a signal.

"The moment I saw that I went forward onto a little platform I had constructed on the battle tower as my position in the battle in order to be very close to Captain Cook. I had only been there a moment or two when Captain Cook joined me. In the mean time, Mr. Hodgson, who was on the upper bridge, sang out something to the captain about being connected up and all ready, and he at the same time said to me, 'Commodore, they are coming right at us.'

"GO RIGHT FOR THEM."

"'Well,' I said, 'go right for them.' The helm was put aport. The ship was started ahead, first at perhaps half speed—I do not recollect. She took her way very quickly, and when we headed around I said to Captain Cook, 'Go ahead full speed, and hoist signal to clear ship for action.' We generally made that signal, because there was around the quarterdeck and the forecastle of most of these ships a little temporary railing, composed usually of oars and rope, to keep people from falling overboard. Generally an awning of some sort was up. That signal was followed by 'Close up for close action!'

"The Brooklyn as well as the other vessels of the squadron charged immediately into the entrance in accordance with the original plan of seeking the enemy's ships in the entrance, or driving them ashore. We continued directly for the head of the enemy's column, the idea uppermost in my mind being that if we could arrest them long enough for the battleships to close in and knock them to pieces, that would be our best point of attack. We continued on this course, pointing and starboarding to meet the movements of the leading ship, which I assumed to be the flagship, from a flag at her masthead. I suppose from the time we started we were ten or twelve minutes, turning first with port helm, and then advancing direct to the enemy.

CLOSING IN ON THE ENEMY.

"I saw the ships to the eastward and westward closing in. I said to Captain Cook, '"Close action" or "Close up" has been hoisted, and it means to keep inside of a thousand yards, out of their effective torpedo range.' Captain Cook was standing alongside me and said, 'Yes, we will soon be within the cross fire of these ships.' I said, 'Yes,' and I then saw we had advanced

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St. Paul and Minneapolis only one night from New-York by the New-York Central. Inquire of ticket agents, 415 or 1,216 Broadway, New-York, or 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—Advt.

ROBBERS INFEST PARK ROW

ASSAULTS, THEFTS AND EVEN MURDERS FAIL TO MOVE THE POLICE.

PATROLMEN OF THE CITY HALL AND OAK-ST. STATIONS SHIFT RESPONSIBILITY—DO NOT WANT TO LOSE SLEEP OR TIME OFF.

For a long time Park Row, between New-Chambers-st. on the north and Ann-st. on the south, has been a favorite place for the work of thugs and robbers. Sometimes the robberies and assaults are committed on that side of the street nearer the City Hall, but more frequently on the opposite side. The station whose force is supposed to guard the City Hall Park and the territory around the Postoffice, has jurisdiction on that side of Park Row, and the police of the Oak-st. station guard, in a way that is a disgrace to the city, the side of the street on which are various newspaper offices and the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge. Between the two the citizen who is assaulted falls to the ground so far as police protection is concerned, and the thugs and robbers find safety. Policemen on the bridge side of Park Row plead non-jurisdiction for an assault committed on the City Hall side, and the City Hall police furnish immunity to the rascals on the same ground.

IMMUNITY FOR MURDERERS.

A man was killed in Frankfort-st. within fifteen feet of Park Row on the night of October 19. It seems impossible that the murderers could have escaped without some assistance from the police, even though it was of a negative character. James Haggerty, of No. 50 Park-ave., Brooklyn, witnessed the murder, and tried to stop the robbery. The thugs punched him and knocked him down. He attracted the attention of the police, but no real effort was made to trace the murderers while their trail was warm. Since then, apparently, the affair has been allowed to drop. The police have not made a single arrest in the case. This is the first murder reported—but there was, too, a first robbery, and when the robbers found that they were unmolested their depredations increased, and they became bolder. The laxity of the police in the murder case argues that the capital crime may be committed on Park Row and the perpetrators enjoy the same immunity from punishment that is now allowed to robbers.

If the police would do only a portion of their duty, and report to their stations the complaints that are made to them while they are on post a list of the crimes might be made out that would show Park Row to be as vile a resort for thieves as was the notorious Five Points in its most evil days. As it is, the blotters of the stations indicate nothing of a criminal character as occurring there, and to all appearances the street is as safe as the best protected place in the city. As a consequence, persons who are obliged to approach the bridge late at night do so unsuspectingly, and are thus easier marks for the robbers.

The crimes range all the way from the murder that is ignored by the police to the robbery of newsboys. A short time ago a respectable woman was accosted near the Franklin statue by a young ruffian, who used vile language to her. When he found he could not force her into an attack upon him, which was his purpose, he struck her so violent a blow that she fell. Several men who witnessed the assault went to her assistance. The scoundrel escaped. In a neighboring drugstore, where the woman was taken for treatment, the doctor found that one of her eyes had been completely smashed by the blow. So badly was she injured and so revolting was the sight of the crushed member that the physician, whose profession had brought experience in sickening sights, fainted after treating the woman. The policeman who was informed of the outrage never reported it to the station.

ROBBED OF MONEY, WATCH AND JEWELRY.

A printer, while on his way home after his night's work, was attacked at a point between Beekman-st. and the Bridge and robbed of $95 in money, a gold watch valued at $200, and a diamond pin worth in the neighborhood of $300. The policeman to whom complaint was made refused to make an arrest because the robbery was committed "off his beat." No report was made at the Oak-st. station, and an entry was made on the blotter only after the printer had himself visited the station and made a complaint.

Captain Vredenburg laughed at the idea of the diamond being genuine, or the watch being anything but a cheap one. It is a fact, however, that the printer bought the pawn tickets for the watch and the diamond from an acquaintance. The watch was pawned for $125 and the diamond for $150. Pawnbrokers are not in the habit of lending such sums on cheap goods. However, since the report of the theft the police have done nothing toward recovering the stolen articles.

An employe of a restaurant in Park Row, whose duties keep him until late at night, was assaulted a short time ago. He resisted the efforts of the thugs to rob him of what little money he had and, in the struggle that followed, was stabbed thirteen times. "If you will point out the robbers I will arrest them," said the policeman to whom a complaint was made. But he made no report of the robbery and paid no attention to it other than to make the remark quoted.

Last week two newsboys were quarrelling and a crowd of other newsboys gathered to watch them. A policeman was in front of "The World" Building, not more than one hundred feet away. While the boys were shouting at each other and threatening personal violence a young man caught one of the by-standing newsboys by the throat and held him while a confederate went through his pockets and sole the poor amount of money he had earned by a long day's work at selling papers. They stole his hat also, and ran down Frankfort-st., the newsboy after them, shouting for the police. The policeman who was standing near Frankfort-st. never looked to see what was the matter.

Early last Sunday morning two printers on their way home saw two young men teasing an elderly man who was something the worse for drink. They shoved him about and tried to make him run after them. They succeeded in making the old man angry and he chased them into Frankfort-st. That was just what they wanted. A blow on the head dropped him to the sidewalk and, before the printers could reach them, they had turned the pockets of their victim inside out and were away. From previous experience the printers knew it would be useless to call a policeman, so they attended to the old man themselves and started him on his way home after seeing that the wound on his head was properly cared for.

POLICEMEN WENT ON TALKING.

Not long ago two men who are employed in a newspaper office saw two men knock down another man, and rifle his pockets, directly in front of The Tribune Building. They told two policemen who were standing in front of "The Times" Building of the robbery. The policemen said, "We'll attend to it." That was all. Not even to see if the man was injured did they leave their places or break off their conversation.

A short time ago a man was assaulted while on his way home as he neared the entrance to the Bridge. He struggled and shouted for help. The policeman who was attracted by the noise blew his whistle, and thereby brought to his assistance two other policemen. By this time, however, and right under the eyes of the officer who saw the assault, the

Continued on second page.

FIRE KILLS EIGHTEEN.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLE BUSINESS BLOCK THREATENED—HEARTRENDING SCENES OF DEATH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—Eghteen known dead and property loss amounting to upward of $500,000 make up the awful result of a fire which occurred to-day in the business section of the city. The number of injured is not known definitely, but fully a score of victims were treated at various hospitals. Police and firemen are to-night delving into the ruins in search of bodies supposed to have been buried beneath the debris, as it is feared that others besides the known dead may have lost their lives in the flames. The buildings destroyed were the eight story structure Nos. 1,219 and 1,221 Market-st., occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., upholsterers and furniture dealers, and three three-story buildings occupied by small merchants. The big furniture building extended back a half block to Commerce-st., and was owned by Henry C. Lea. The list of known dead is as follows:

BAKER, Martha.
GORMLEY, Susan.
HEBDEN, Margaret.
HOUSE, Harry.
KRAMER, Dorothy.
LANDIS, Charles.
SPARROW, H. A.
SPARROW, Charles E.
WITTINGTON, Frederick.
Three unknown white women, one of whom is supposed to be Margaret Grady.
One unknown colored woman, supposed to be named Wilson.
Five unknown white men.

Never in its history has Philadelphia experienced a fire which spread with such great rapidity. At 10:20 o'clock this morning the blaze broke forth in the building occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., and one hour later the fearful sacrifice of life had been made, and the immense loss of property had been accomplished.

The origin of the death dealing conflagration is unknown. It is said that an explosion of naphtha or gasolene in the basement was the cause, but this is denied by Mr. Wilkinson, who says there never was a sufficient quantity of either explosive about the building to be responsible for to-day's terrible disaster. Rumor has it, also, that an elevator constructor at work in the basement permitted the flame of his lantern to communicate with some of the gaseous liquids stored in the basement, and that this was the cause of the conflagration.

MANY TRAGIC DEATHS.

Such a disastrous fire attended with so great a loss of life in such a brief period was never before known in this city. Men and women died a lingering, agonizing death in the presence of thousands of spectators, who were unable to lift a hand to their assistance. The rear of Hunt, Wilkinson & Co.'s building is in Commerce-st., a small thoroughfare. On the fire escapes at this end of the building two men and one woman were slowly roasted to death, while the horror stricken throng in the street below turned sick at the sight. In the front, in Market-st., a woman, driven to desperation, leaped from a window on the top floor and was dashed to death on the pavement. These are only a few of the heartrending scenes attending the conflagration. Firemen say they saw men and women, unable to reach the windows or fire escapes, burned to death in the interior of the building. If this be so, little or nothing remains of these victims, and it is doubtful if any portion of their bodies will be recovered.

Seventy-nine of the hundred persons in Hunt, Wilkinson & Co.'s building when the fire started were employes, and the remainder were customers and outside workmen, who were engaged in putting the finishing touches on the new eighth floor. More than half of the firm's employes were on the five upper floors, and it was among these that the greatest number were killed and injured. With the possible exception of the engineer, who is missing, all persons on the first three floors got out of the building safely. The members of the firm had their offices on the third floor, and their familiarity with the exits is all that saved them from suffocation. Mr. Wilkinson said the smoke came up the stairway and the elevator shaft in such great volume that he and Mr. Hunt had much difficulty in reaching the street. Most of those killed were at work on the sixth floor, where women were engaged in sewing. They were at work in the rear of the building, close to the fire escapes, and became confused by the great quantity of smoke that rushed up through the building. It was reported that goods were stored against the windows, which prevented the women from getting out on the fire escapes, but this was positively denied by a member of the firm.

On the seventh floor there were twenty upholsterers at work, and, thanks to the great presence of mind of the foreman of the floor, who is an official of the volunteer fire department at Mount Holly, N. J., all escaped unhurt. As soon as he learned of the fire he marshalled his men and led them through the thick smoke down the stairway and safely into the street. There were eleven employes and a number of outside workmen on the eighth floor. A ladder reached from this floor to the roof, which would have enabled those on that floor to reach the roof of an adjoining eight story building, but in the excitement this means of escape was forgotten. Several made the terrible leap to the sidewalk and were crushed, while the others ran the gantlet of smoke and fire down the rear fire escapes.

Among those on the eighth floor who jumped and were killed were H. A. Sparrow, an expert electrical contractor, and Charles E. Sparrow, his nephew and assistant. A colored scrubwoman also jumped from this floor, and was crushed in the street.

For an hour the roaring flames threatened the lives of every one who was compelled to work at fighting the fire or protecting the surrounding property, and every minute of time threatend many other thousands of dollars' worth of property on all sides of the principal building in which the blaze started.

It looked for a time as if the entire block would become a prey to the flames, but the falling of the walls of the burning building prevented the spread of the fire.

Adjoining the Hunt, Wilkinson & Co. building is an eight story structure nearing completion. When the walls of the blazing establishment collapsed the firemen secured a better opportunity of playing upon the adjoining business houses and thus prevented the flames from attacking surrounding property.

By noon the fire was under control, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon a force of men, ordered by the Department of Public Safety, began the work of clearing away the debris for the purpose of recovering the bodies of the victims buried in the ruins.

Small buildings in the rear of the furniture building and also to the west of the burned area were crushed by falling walls. The fronts of the stores on the south side of Market-st., opposite the fire, were all more or less damaged by the heat. Great tongues of flame, swept along by the northwest wind, shot across the broad thoroughfare and for a time it looked as if the fire would spread to these buildings.

The loss to-night is estimated at half a million dollars, most of which will fall on Hunt, Wilkinsin & Co., whose loss is estimated at $250,000. Henry C. Lea's loss on the building is about $150,000. William F. Potts & Son suffered a loss of $60,000, while other occupants of the Potts buildings and surrounding property owners suffered losses aggregating $25,000.

NEW BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.

A new train for Boston via Hartford and Willimantic leaves Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., week days at 2:00 P. M., due to arrive 8:00 P. M.—Advt.

A SHEPARD MEETING FOR LOW.

FUSION CANDIDATE'S NAME WARMLY APPLAUDED WHERE W. BOURKE COCKRAN SPOKE.

LOW AND JEROME MAKE TOURS OF BROOKLYN.

A mass meeting for Shepard at Carnegie Hall was addressed by W. Bourke Cockran, who confined his speech to a dissertation on bossism and did not touch any municipal issues. Albert Stickney mentioned the name of Seth Low, and after a feeble hiss the audience broke forth into a storm of applause.

Seth Low made a tour of Brooklyn, speaking at five meetings. He dwelt at some length on the excise question and declared that he was opposed to any enforcement of the law which would interfere with the innocent habits and customs of the people.

Justice Jerome spoke at six meetings in Brooklyn, covering practically the entire borough.

Tammany, it was learned, is offering $2,500 each to the Greater New-York Democracy leaders to induce them to desert the fusion forces and cast their fortunes with the wigwam.

Ex-Register James J. Slevin, a former Tammany Sachem, says the people in the VIth Assembly District are tired of Tammany, and it looks like a landslide against Croker.

LOW'S EXCISE PLEDGE.

HE WOULD ADMINISTER LAW IN A PRACTICAL MANNER, AS DID MAYOR SCHIEREN.

Seth Low made his first tour of Brooklyn in the campaign last night, speaking before five immense audiences in as many parts of the borough. Everywhere he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and it was evident that the man who for four years filled the Mayor's chair in the old city of Brooklyn still holds a warm place in the hearts of the people on that side of the East River.

Mr. Low first appeared before an audience of nearly one thousand persons at Turn Hall, No. 61 Meserole-st. Eight o'clock was the time scheduled for his appearance, and he kept the appointment promptly, as he did nearly all of those of the evening. After the deafening and long continued applause had subsided Mr. Low said, in part:

The great issue of this campaign is Crokerism. I do not refer to Croker personally; I care no more for him than he does for me. (Laughter.) But he stands for certain definite things to which I am absolutely opposed. In the first place, he stands for absentee government, and a city of three and a half millions of souls permits him with absolute liberty to live in England and through Tammany Hall to control all its department of government. He went abroad last December and returned this fall and dominated the Democratic convention. The majority wanted Mr. Coler for the head of the ticket, but because Mr. Coler had written a certain article on "Commercialism in Politics" he turned down Mr. Coler and permitted Mr. Shepard to be nominated. This is but an illustration of his autocratic power.

DOES NOT STAND BEHIND CONSTITUTION.

Deveryism in the Police Department is a vital issue in this campaign. My opponent wishes that it was a dead issue, however. (Laughter.) But I do not stand behind the constitution, and I have seen fit to make certain promises which I hope to fulfil. (Applause.) The people of New-York should say whether they want this sort of government to remain or be changed. (Cries of "We want it changed! We want it changed!") You know that all along the line money has been substituted for good behavior.

Mr. Low then repeated his promise that if he was elected he would make a change in the head of the Police Department. He continued:

I take it for granted that the people of Brooklyn are most interested in the fundamental principles of good government. All candidates of the fusion ticket are pledged to respect all the innocent habits and customs of our cosmopolitan city life. I understand fully all the embarrassment of the Excise law, and as long as it is on the books I shall see to it that it shall be administered in a most practical manner, and that there shall be no persecution or blackmail in its enforcement. (Great applause.) We have never had a better illustration of this than when Mr. Schieren was Mayor of Brooklyn. (Applause.)

Mr. Low was then driven rapidly to the Palm Garden, Knickerbocker and De Kalb aves., where he looked into a sea of friendly faces. His reception there was also exceedingly enthusiastic. He said:

New-York is the greatest city in the world. It is the centre of commerce, manufacture and finance, and the time is not far distant when it will be an example of good government. New-York is not great solely because of its natural resources and wealth, but it is great for the men that live in it and make it a centre of art, literature and science. Our metropolis is what the Germans call a world city.

Mr. Low repeated what he had said about not interfering with the innocent customs of the people, and was again loudly applauded. He continued:

CROKER GOVERNMENT COSTLY.

It is a shame, if we have time to take care of everything else in our city and do not see to it that we have a government of which we are not ashamed. All of Croker's tribe are in politics for their pockets' sake, and that sort of thing makes government costly as well as unjust and bad.

The largest audience before which Mr. Low spoke last night was gathered at Schiellein's Hall, Bradford-st. and Atlantic-ave. Every seat was taken, and almost every square foot of standing room as well. Mr. Low pledged himself to work for the interest of the whole people, and not for any organization, person or clique.

He said that every candidate on the Democratic ticket stood pledged for all the things that had been done in the last four years.

WOULD HAVE SCHOOL ROOM FOR ALL CHILDREN.

Pledging himself to appoint no man to the head of the Police Department who would continue Devery in office, Mr. Low continued:

I am too good a believer in home rule to hide behind the Governor of the State of New-York. (Applause.

I stand for a progressive administration and a due regard for the people and their interests. I believe in having schools enough to let every child attend every hour of every day in the year. (Great applause.)

At Turn Hall, No. 191 Sumpter-st., Mr. Low divided his time between the regular meeting and an overflow meeting downstairs. He denounced the Fire Department's discrimination against the fusion signs and posters and the present methods of the Police Department, and deplored the fact that money had taken the place of merit as a means of promotion among the police.

The last address of the evening was made at Decorior Hall, Gates-ave., at a meeting held under the auspices of the Citizens Union of the XVIIth Assembly District. Mr. Low especially emphasized the fact that he would be careful, if elected, to see that there were no blackmail and persecution under the excise law. In closing he said:

Every citizen has to pay the expenses of this corrupt government. The rich feel it least. If you are renting a single room you must contribute to the infamous extortions of Tammany Hall, which cannot do otherwise than increase the taxes of our city. If you don't want government by an outsider you must vote for the fusion ticket.

PRIZE EQUIVALENT FOR SANTOS-DUMONT.

Paris, Oct. 26.—According to "Le Figaro," Daniel Osiris, a wealthy Parisian, has written to M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, offering him the sum of 100,000 francs, as an equivalent of the prize which the Aerostation Commission seems disinclined to award him in the competition promoted by M. Deutsch.

Reduced rates every day to Buffalo by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads. Inquire of ticket agents. A train every hour.—Advt.

COCKRAN DODGES ISSUES.

IRRELEVANT TALK AND BAD LAPSES AT MEETING WHICH CHEERS THE NAME OF LOW.

Prolonged and heartfelt applause greeted the name of Seth Low, anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor, when Albert Stickney pronounced it last night in a speech for Shepard in Carnegie Hall before an audience of Democrats. The outburst was caused by a feeble hiss, uttered, probably, by one of a lot of Tammany district heelers, many of whom had been sent from nearby Tammany strongholds.

"Our friends on the other side say vote for Low," said Mr. Stickney.

Then came the hiss, quickly followed by the burst of applause; then another hiss and a groan from a Tammany man, followed in turn by wave after wave of applause that completely drowned out the hisses.

The other features of the meeting were the superb rhetorical effort of W. Bourke Cockran, his exhaustive exegesis of the boss system in the State of Pennsylvania, the mayoralty administration of ex-Mayor Hewitt fifteen years ago, and Mr. Cockran's forgetfulness of local political history.

"Down with bossism, but elect Shepard on trust!"

This was Mr. Cockran's speech boiled down.

"How about Dick Croker?" asked a man in the gallery, wearied with Pennsylvania politics.

"He's all right!" yelled Commissioner Lantry's contingent before Mr. Cockran got a chance to reply.

"Mr. Croker," said the speaker, "is the boss of the Tammany organization. I am glad that my friend called my attention to it. I was on the point of forgetting it. I think if he lives two years under Mr. Shepard's rule he will forget it himself."

This ready retort was greeted with laughter and applause.

LAPSES ON LOCAL HISTORY.

Mr. Cockran said two things that made him ridiculous until his lapses were forgotten in the eloquence that flowed on and on. He said that while Seth Low was Mayor of Brooklyn friendly Governors and legislatures were in control. Cleveland and Hill were Governors during three years of Mr. Low's incumbency of his office. Mr. Cockran blamed Mr. Low, as Mayor of Brooklyn, for not punishing John Y. McKane, of Gravesend, for ballot box stuffing, while, on the other hand, he said Mr. Shapard, a private citizen, sent McKane to prison in 1894. Gravesend was not a part of Brooklyn in 1881-'85, and, as a matter of local history, it is a well known fact that the efforts of William J. Gaynor had more to do with causing the downfall of McKane than anything Mr. Shepard did.

Mr. Cockran's friends asked him to correct these errors afterward, but he laughed them away. He had written out his speech, but tore it up just before starting for the meeting.

The meeting, which was held under the auspices of independent Democrats who are supporting Shepard, was called to order by Henry D. Hotchkiss, who introduced Albert Stickney, the presiding officer. The vice-presidents named on the printed matter included Daniel S. Lamont, William C. Whitney, Controller Coler, Isidor Straus, J. Edward Simmons and Perry Belmont, but not all of these were present.

Mr. Stickney considered Mr. Shepard a far more acceptable candidate for Mayor than any other candidate. He said that the Mayor would have absolute control of the Board of Estimate, no matter who might be elected on the Tammany ticket.

MR. COCKRAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cockran was received with hearty applause. He said in part:

I suppose if anybody had foretold some six weeks ago that some of us here would be supporting a candidate who is fit for the nomination and had been sanctioned by the Democratic organization, we would have been inclined to suspect insanity; not because we could under any circumstances have doubted the pre-eminent fitness of Mr. Shepard, but because we could scarcely conceive that such a nomination was possible.

Now, I know there are some excellent, but eccentric, gentlemen in this community whose aims I admire, whose presence I like, whose judgment I admire all of equal degree, and they would have us believe that the identity of the nominee should play no part in the decisions of the electorate as to supporting him.

After the most careful observation of Mr. Shepard's words and of his bearing during this canvass, weighing well the import of my words, I say that no man, himself honest and sensitive, who has heard Mr. Shepard's speeches, who has weighed the declarations that he has made of a firm purpose to administer this government with independence, with honor and with efficiency; who reflects, above all, on the circumstances under which those speeches were delivered, can doubt for a moment that in waging this contest and seeking this election he is governed by the loftiest civic virtue, by the purest patriotism, by a courage that is almost heroic and by a general devotion to the public interests without parallel in the history of municipal affairs. (Applause.)

THE OPPOSITION CRITICISED.

Now, my friends, if we examine the speeches that have been delivered and the editorials that have been written in support of the opposition, I think you will agree with me that they are remarkable for vehemence rather than for coherence. I do not know on what point they are all agreed, unless it be upon what they call opposition to bossism. Mr. Low's speech last night was picturesque to all opponents of bossism, but singularly barren of any suggestion of uprooting it, and I defy any man to deduce from all these phrases, sonorous and attractive, but largely empty and meaningless, which have formed the stock in trade of the opposition, any definite plan for the removal of the conditions which they themselves affect to deplore.

When they say they are opposed to bossism, we are at one with them. We are independents because we are opposed to bossism; but our opposition is to bossism, and not to any particular boss. We want to uproot the system, not to change the bosses. (Applause.) If we must have a boss, let us rather have the one we know than the one we don't know. (Applause.)

Bossism, on the other hand, depends and is built upon the capacity to do favors or to exclude persons from the public service. Leadership Demo-

To-day the Hudson River Day Line make their last trip for the season to Albany, etc.—Advt.